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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Egypt And The Sudan

It was not to be expected that the recall of the British Ambassador to Egypt and the Governor-General of the Sudan, together with the return to London of the Egyptian Ambassador would produce any sensational development in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. Both sides are still exploring and explaining viewpoints, and the first necessity is to find some common ground on which to start direct negotiations. Two big questions are at issue in the present exchanges: the future of the Suez Canal Zone in its relation to Middle East defence; and the future of the Sudan. Now that the baneful influence of the Wafists on Egyptian policy has, at least for the moment, been removed, the problem of the canal zone may possibly be seen in perspective by the Egyptian Government. Admittedly a solution is difficult to reach because it requires an adjustment between the needs of an effective Middle East defensive system and the resolve of Egypt to free her soil from the presence of British troops. Nevertheless, these are interlocking matters and cannot be dealt with separately.

THE second question concerns the future of the Sudan. A sharp conflict of opinion exists between Britain and Egypt over the subject. Britain is committed to do all she can to assist the Sudanese to self-government, while Egypt views any such development with feelings almost of alarm. Egypt has, reluctantly, admitted the right of the Sudanese to decide their own future, but she has convinced herself that the Nationalist movement in the Sudan is essentially anti-Egyptian in design and intention, and because of this she has refused hitherto to be associated with any plans for constitutional development. Yet many attempts have been made by Britain to advance proposals to settle the Sudanese problem on terms that go far to meet all reasonable Egyptian demands. Last year, for example, it was proposed that a resident international commission be set up to advise the two parties to the condominium on the best methods by which the Sudanese people could attain self-government and thereafter decide their form of policy and their relations with Britain and Egypt.

THIS, and other compromise suggestions, have been rejected by Egypt. Nor has Cairo come forward with any practical alternatives. Much depends now on whether Hilary Pasha is prepared to be more moderate than his predecessors in approaching the problem. Britain cannot retreat from the undertaking she has given that the people of the Sudan shall attain self-government by the end of this year. On the other hand, she recognises the strong ties of common interest which link the Sudan to neighbouring Egypt. It is this factor which has influenced the British Government to explore methods whereby Sudanese opinion in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute can be consulted. Even here, however, difficulties abound. They are created by the existence in the Sudan of two sharply divided political factions—pro-British and pro-Egyptian: whereas any appeal to the one must be expected to suffer rejection by the other. Unless, of course, Egypt indicates willingness to associate herself with such an overture. That would seem to offer to the best starting point for successful negotiations.

RIOTS DESCRIBED AT SEDITION TRIAL Police Superintendent Cross-Examined

A description of the Nathan Road riots on March 1 was given by Police Superintendent D. G. MacPherson when the trial of the publisher, printer and editor of the *Ta Kung Pao* on charges of sedition was resumed before Mr Justice Williams at the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr MacPherson told how he saw burning police vehicles, of Chinese trying to set fire to other cars, of stone-throwing and general disorder. He said he assumed full responsibility for the action which the Police took to quell the rioting.

After he had completed his evidence, Mr MacPherson was cross-examined by Mr Percy Chen, leading counsel for the defence.

First witness called was Ho Sui-wai, clerk in the SCA in charge of the registration of newspapers. He gave evidence of the registration of the *Ta Kung Pao* and said that Fei Yim-ting, proprietor and publisher, signed that the particulars were true in the presence of witness and the Hon. R. R. Todd, in his capacity as Registrar of Newspapers. Witness produced signed copies of the *Ta Kung Pao* of February 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 15 and March 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

Replying to Mr Chen, witness said that all newspapers in the Colony were in the register. He had been working in the SCA since August, 1949.

Witness said that he had brought with him copies of the *Kung Sheung Man Pao*, *Sun Man Pao*, *Wah Kiu Yat Pao*, *Chung Sing Man Pao* and *Sing Tao Man Pao*, all of March 1.

Mr Chen asked to have these papers put in as exhibits.

His Lordship: Why are they going in?

Mr Chen replied that he was indicating his defence now.

His Lordship: You must say now, at this stage, what is your ground.

Mr Chen: I submit with all due respect to your Lordship that the witness is the only man who can prove that these signed copies were received by the Registrar of Newspapers in Hongkong.

RULING REQUESTED

Mr. Hooton: Unless there is something to show some relevance to these papers they should not go in at all at this stage. My learned friend has not chosen to vouchsafe in what way they can go in at this stage. I ask your Lordship to rule the papers are not admissible in evidence on that ground.

His Lordship said that the papers could be put in later when the Defence case opened. He ruled they were irrelevant as exhibits in the Court now and they were not to go in.

Mr Chen then said that he would like in the ruling of the Court as to in what manner the papers were to go in and when they could be brought back to Court for the defence.

His Lordship: You could ask this witness to return at a later stage. It is not for a judge to say to the prosecution or the defence as to how they are to call their witnesses.

Mr Chen: I ask now that this witness, being in Court for the prosecution and the defence for all purposes, be allowed now to put in these documents.

His Lordship: I say not at this stage.

Mr Chen: Very well, my Lord.

Mr Chen (to witness): So far as the English newspapers are

concerned, Mr Ho, is the South China Morning Post registered?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Chen: And the Tiger Standard?

Witness replied in the affirmative and added that he had brought with him copies of the S.C.M. Post of March 5 and 11.

Asked about news agencies, witness said that they all were not yet registered.

Mr Chen: Is Reuters incorporated in England?

Witness: I do not know.

TASS AGENCY?

Mr. Chen: You have not any Tass agency in Hongkong? I don't know of such an agency.

Counsel then returned to the New China News Agency and witness agreed that he had seen correspondence between the Agency and Mr Todd.

Mr Chen: Do you or do you not know whether this news agency is a branch office?

Witness: I do not know.

FULLY RESPONSIBLE

Witness said he considered these measures necessary for the maintenance of order and he himself was fully responsible for that action.

He said that tear gas irritated the eyes and the respiratory system. It was quite harmless and the effects lasted from 20 to 25 minutes, depending on the dose one received.

He went on to say that when he drove north up Nathan Road he saw another riot squad in action near Mongkok Police Station. The squad was using tear gas against hostile mob in Nathan Road who were throwing stones and brandishing poles, etc. He then took personal charge.

He listed the official casualty report in his division on that

(Contd. on Back Page Col. 6)

Malan Wins First Round

Capetown, April 23.

South Africa's Nationalist Prime Minister, Dr Daniel Malan, tonight won the first round of the constitutional battle over the Supreme Court's rejection of his Government's coloured voters law.

By 71 votes to 58, the House of Assembly rejected a move by Opposition leader Jacobus Strauss of the United Party to present introduction of a Government bill to set up a high court of Parliament which would have the final say on legislative matters above the Supreme Court.

The bill empowers the high court of Parliament to set aside any judgment of the Supreme Court on any act of Parliament since the Statute of Westminster in December 1931.

It was the Supreme Court's rejection last month of Dr Malan's law to put coloured voters on a separate list which touched off the present constitutional crisis. —Reuter.

(Continued on back Page Col. 7)

Miners Buried Alive

Berlin, Apr. 23. Rescue workers have abandoned attempts to reach 34 miners buried alive in a collapsed shaft of Martin Hoop Colliery at Zwickau, Saxony, where 13 men were killed last Sunday, the official East German news agency said today.

The East German Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl, said at a memorial ceremony for the dead today that the State would look after the bereaved relatives and the miners injured in the disaster.

Twenty-seven men who were badly hurt were reported to be out of danger. —Reuter.

Taft's Hopes For Nomination Fade

New York, April 23.

General Eisenhower's landslide victory in the Pennsylvania Republican primary election yesterday was seen by most political observers here today as the beginning of the end of Senator Robert Taft's hopes of getting the Republican nomination.

By winning three-quarters of the popular vote against the Senator and Mr Harold Stassen, the General has gained an important psychological advantage, they said.

The result was seen especially as almost certain to have considerable effect on wavering Republicans in other States. The General's own supporters are hailing his success in Pennsylvania—and also his almost complete blanketing of Senator Taft in the New York election of delegates—as "another great popular endorsement" of his candidature.

Observers also saw significance in the fact that nearly 18,000 Democrats—the Opposition Party—wrote in Eisenhower's name on their party's ballot paper.

LATEST COUNT

The evidence was in these figures of the latest count to-night—3,127 out of a total of 6,421 polling centres:

Republicans:

Eisenhower 825,922

Taft (write in) 168,451

Stassen 177,598

Write-in votes for other candidates totalled fewer than 10,000.

Democrats:

Senator Estes Kefauver 81,442

(write in)

President Truman 21,351

(write in)

Eisenhower 17,712

(write in)

Governor Adlai Stevenson 2,880

(write in)

Averell Harriman 1,538

(write in)

Taft 1,328

(write in)

Senator Richard Russell 1,291

(write in)

Senator Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, walked off victorious in the "popularity contest" but his victory gave Senator Kefauver no guarantee of support of any of the delegates in the 70-vote group which will go to Chicago publicly uncommitted.

Many had signed pledges they will support the popular choice, but the pledges are not binding.

Most of New York State's Democratic Convention votes will go to W. Averell Harriman, Federal Mutual Security Administrator, a "favourite son" candidate.

He was endorsed by 45 of the State's 52 Democratic County Chairmen last week and yesterday announced he would actively seek the nomination. Senator Kefauver also has the promise of some support.

In the Republican voting, Senator Taft had asked supporters not to vote for him but his write-in votes gave him a lead over Mr Stassen.

Senator Taft's Eastern campaign manager, John Hamilton, said he regarded the Senator's showing as "rather remarkable."

He said General Eisenhower was on the ballot and his supporters campaigned for votes. While Senator Taft was not on the ballot and through this he had damaged the government.

(Continued on back Page Col. 7)

—Reuter.

Convict Mutineers Try To Seize American Prison Arsenal

Jackson, Michigan, April 23.

At the point of the gun, alert and heavily-armed guards today smashed an attempt by 173 convict mutineers here to break into the arsenal of the world's largest gaol.

The convicts, holding ten prison guards as hostages in a besieged cell block, were turned back as they tried to gain entry into a tunnel leading to the building which houses the arsenal.

Shouting from behind their barricades, the mutineers later challenged Michigan Governor Williams to negotiate with them on their terms—which include no reprisals and certain prison reforms.

Earlier in the day six shivering rebels were flung out of the embattled cell block, five of them covered with blood after being beaten with chains. The sixth was pushed out unharmed because he was an old man.

The mutineers had seemed in no hurry earlier today to call off their rebellion, which the ringleaders are conducting in dictator fashion. They kept it going even though prison officials had accepted their main conditions.

Warden Julian N. Frisbie made a bid for an armistice in a midnight parley with one of the ringleaders, Earl Ward—dangerous psychopathic robber. The two men talked over the gaol telephone system. Ward sent word last night over the inter-communication system "if anybody gets tough or tries rushing, the officers (hostages) are going to prolong the mutiny and what to do with the hostages."

Two of the six inmates expelled after being beaten with chains were in serious condition tonight.

Warden Frisbie promised the rebels "there will be no more punishment" if they called it quits and surrendered. But he said Ward showed "one particular reaction" to this peace bid.

The mutineers' manifesto included: no reprisals against the leaders, a more liberal parole policy, establishment of an inmate council to meet monthly with the gaol administration, an end to the use of "inhuman restraint equipment" in the disciplinary block (which is block 15), better ventilation and light in prison, and improved segregation of mental cases.

A force of 600 State police and guards are now concentrated at the prison. One convict was killed and at least nine were injured, and four State troopers injured and three guards beaten in rioting, which caused \$2,000,000 worth of damage.

In today's attempt on the arsenal, the convicts were reported to have ripped off a metal cover over a metal entrance within block 15. The sound of banging gave them away, and State police and guards rushed into the tunnel.

DISSENTERS

Violence broke out among the mutineers themselves yesterday as they purged their own dissenters. They were said to have quarrelled whether to

have surrendered.

At a news conference, Warden Frisbie denied the convicts' charges of brutality. But he said he would agree to investigate and make any needed reforms in administration.

The number of guard hostages was reduced to ten last night after the mutineers released Thomas Elliott; 24, as they had promised to do when two of their leaders returned after broadcasting an appeal against violence. —Reuter.

NO SURRENDER

Jackson, April 23.

Mutinous convicts in a besieged cell block at Southern Michigan Prison said today that they would release another hostage guard at 7 p.m. GMT but still would not surrender although the warden accepted all their demands for better treatment.

The deputy warden, Vern Fox,

KING'S MAJESTY

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

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2. "Distant Drums"
6. "Ten Tall Men"
- "Motion Picture Herald" (Vol. 186, No. 5)

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"An Uncomfortable Period Of
Anxiety Ahead," Says
Marshal Alexander

BUT WAR LESS LIKELY

Duke Loses To
A Machine

London, Apr. 23. The Duke of Edinburgh lost a game of noughts and crosses he played against an electronic machine during his visit to National Physical Laboratory at Teddington today.

"You can't beat the machine," the Duke was told, "but if you make no mistakes you can draw the game."

When the Duke was shown the "electronic brain," he was asked by one of the scientists for the date of his birthday—June 10, 1921. The figures 10, sixth month of the year and 1921 were recorded, and immediately a light showed against Wednesday in the days of the week card, indicating that the Duke was born on a Wednesday.

The machine also, by this method, gave the day

of the week of the Battle of Trafalgar as Monday.

—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY
AT THE F.O.

London, Apr. 23. The Egyptian Ambassador, Amr Pasha, called on Sir James Bowker, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, this afternoon.

It was learned from an authoritative source that he did not today receive the expected formal statement of the British proposals on which M. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, has been working. But he had a general talk about the probable development of British policy.

He hoped that deliveries of the F-86 fighter aircraft from Canada and the United States would begin next year.

—Reuter.

PREVENTING WAR

Earl Alexander said that defence orders placed in Britain by the end of March amounted to nearly £1,500,000,000. He could not say just how long it would take to fulfil the original three-year £4,700,000,000 arms programme. But it was clear that the cost would be greater than the original estimate and that plans would take longer to achieve.

Earl Alexander concluded: "I feel confident that this time, provided we can arm our people with the best equipment, we shall achieve something far better and more noble than to gain final victory on the battlefield. I believe that we shall prevent the start of a third World War."

Turning to Europe, Lord Alexander stated "Her Majesty's Government regards the Paris Conference for the creation of a European defence community as being of vital importance."

"We intend to play our full part with the European defence force although not ourselves becoming an actual member of the European defence community."

Speaking of British military strength, he said: "If there were another global war, a more rapid mobilisation of manpower would be needed than was the case in 1939. By 1954, we shall have built up a reserve under the National Service Act of about half a million men. In addition we shall have about 200,000 volunteer reservists. But we should still need larger numbers of reservists to meet mobilisation requirements."

MALAYAN WAR

Speaking of Britain's allies, he said: "We can count on the help of the Commonwealth in operations not only in Europe but in the Middle East and the Far East. We are linked in the most friendly relations with the United States."

On the subject of Malaya, Lord Alexander declared, "In Malaya we have been engaged in continuous operations for nearly four years."

"This is a conflict in which political factors complicate the military problem and where it is essential that there should be the closest integration between the civil, military and political authorities."

"General Sir Gerald Templer, as High Commissioner in Malaya, has been given direct command over all the armed forces engaged in the operations to ensure that there is the closest integration between the military and the civil authorities."

—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &
9.30 P.M.FLAMING OUT OF A GREAT
BEST-SELLER AND THE
LAST AFRICAN DESERT!

THE DESERT FOX

JAMES MASON

WITH CEDRIC HARDWICKE, JESSICA TANDY,
ARTHUR ADLER, CLIFFORD AND COOPER

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A RICHARD ATENBERG FILM

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SAAR TALKS BREAK DOWN

Franco-German Negotiations A Failure

FO Official On Moscow Visit

Moscow, Apr. 23. Mr. Paul Mason, Assistant Under-Secretary at the British Foreign Office, arrived in Moscow today. A British Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Mason is here on a 10-day visit as a guest of the Ambassador, Sir Alwyn Gascoigne. He said that the visit was routine.—Reuter.

BRITAIN PRESSED FOR REPLY

London, Apr. 23. Spain has pressed Britain for a reply to a Spanish memorandum calling for an international conference to settle the future of Tangier, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The original memorandum was given to Britain and six other Powers interested in the International Zone of Tangier on April 7.

The latest Spanish move asking for a reply has been made in a note to the British Embassy in Madrid and a summary has been received at the Foreign Office here.

The Spanish memorandum of April 7 held the view that the 1945 provisional agreement should be considered as lapsed and that the international administration of the Zone should be reorganized in accordance with previous agreements signed in 1923 and 1928.

Countries represented on the Tangier Control Commission are Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and the United States.

Spain has handed a new note on Tangier to the French Ambassador in Madrid, usually reliable sources in Paris said.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the details of the note, Spain's second on the Tangier statute, were not yet available.

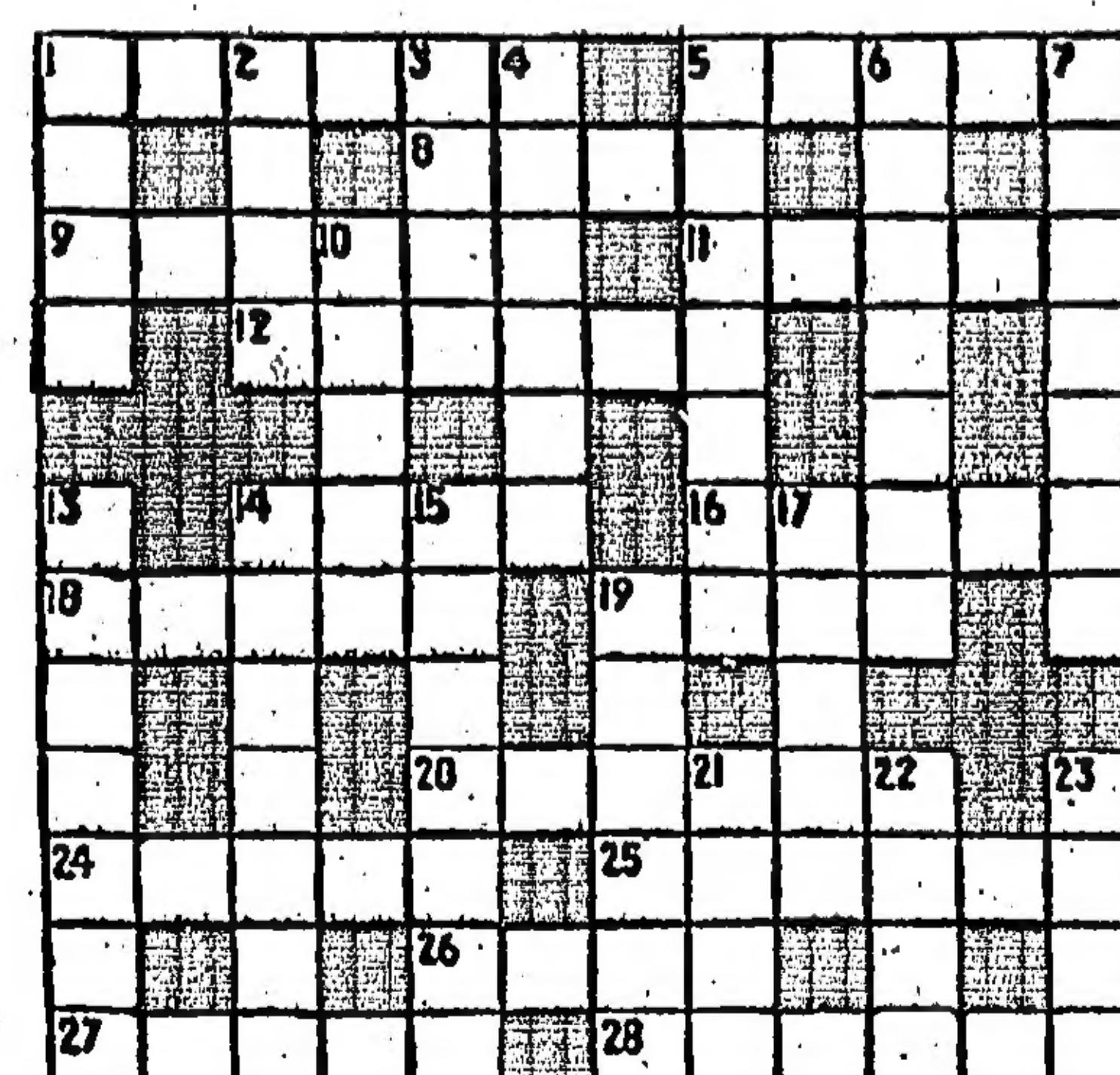
The French spokesman said it was unusual that Spain should deliver a second note before France has replied to the first.—Reuter.

Shipping Line Summoned

New York, Apr. 23. New York City officials have handed a summons to officials of the French line operators of the 43,000-ton liner *Île de France*, charging them with violating the smoke control regulations.

"The *Île de France* smokes every time it comes in here," said the Director of the Smoke Control Bureau, Mr. William G. Ohlson.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1. Tree (6).
- 5. Morn (5).
- 6. Outlet (4).
- 9. Hooved (6).
- 11. Tally (6).
- 12. Guide (6).
- 14. Sinkle (4).
- 16. Lock (6).
- 18. Bring together (6).
- 19. Document (4).
- 20. Abrogate (6).
- 21. Elevate (6).
- 22. Royal residence (6).
- 23. Prodigates (4).
- 27. Makes good (6).
- 28. Meal (6).

DOWN

- 1. Short blast (4).
- 2. Walk heavily (4).
- 3. Assert (4).
- 4. Buy back (6).
- 5. Law (7).
- 6. Scrapped (7).
- 7. Exact (7).
- 10. Boundary (6).
- 13. Commonplace (7).
- 14. Imaginative writing (7).
- 15. Quill (7).
- 17. Royal (5).
- 18. Spruce (6).
- 21. Relieve (4).
- 22. Molten discharge (4).
- 23. Exploit (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Menis; 4. Ten-
sion; 8. Stream; 10. Irate; 12. Garter; 14. Convene; 17. Pest; 19.
Arrests; 20. Vestige; 22. Once; 23. Editors; 27. Orion; 29. Crust;
30. Sleeve; 31. Semaine; 32. Tutor. Down: 1. Music; 2. Apron; 3.
Stags; 5. Exit; 6. Sparcs; 7. Treants; 9. Managers; 11. Repeat; 13.
Rebels; 15. Oven; 16. Votives; 19. Star; 20. Voices; 21. Scouts; 24.
Inset; 25. Over; 26. Quiver; 28. Actin.

"No Point In Continuing Talks," Adenauer Says

Bonn, Apr. 23.

The Saar flared up as an international problem again today when the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, told Parliament that the present line of negotiations with France over the industrially rich pocket territory had failed.

He said that continuation of the negotiations was for the present impossible. And he warned: "The Federal Government will continue to urge the French Government to keep to its agreements."

"The problem of the Saar is of a nature to disturb, if not to prevent entirely, European integration," he added.

Herr Ollenhauer said that the Saar, with 900,000 people in its 733-square-miles of rich coal and ore territory, was part of the Nazi Reich during the war and for a few years before. Now, it is semi-autonomous and economically linked with France.

In Paris today a French Foreign Office spokesman said that France has rejected a German suggestion for an immediate investigation into electoral conditions in the Saar. "France will not appoint its members to the Saar Investigating Commission until France-German talks about the future status of the Saar have got under way and there is some indication that a solution might be reached," he added.

Dr Adenauer told Parliament that the attitude of the French Parliament had convinced him that there was no point in continuing his negotiations with the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, begun earlier this year.

Pressed by the Social Democratic opposition, Dr Adenauer revealed part of the exchange of letters with M. Schuman during the past fortnight.

Dr Adenauer had asked M. Schuman whether France was ready to nominate three members to the Commission, whose formation was agreed between the two men last month, to see whether democratic conditions for free elections existed in the Saar.

FRENCH ATTITUDE

M. Schuman had replied last Monday that the examination of conditions in the Saar could not be treated independently of a settlement of the whole question.

Since the French Senate had declared on April 1 that no final settlement of the Saar might alter the Saar's present political detachment from Germany and economic attachment to France, continuation of the negotiations was for the present impossible, Dr Adenauer said.

But he added that he would still seek to obtain "democratic freedoms" for the inhabitants of the territory, though he did not say how.

Here, Erich Ollenhauer, acting leader of the Social Democratic opposition, described the Government's Saar policy as "a complete fiasco".

Nevada Bomb Was Different Version Of Bikini Weapon

Las Vegas, Nevada, Apr. 23.

The detonation of the nation's newest atom-bomb on Tuesday in "Fury Valley," deep in the Nevada hills, revealed a weapon totally different from the great Bikini tests.

This is the opinion of some reporters who covered all three blasts, writes United Press correspondent Frank H. Bartholomew.

Bartholomew, who himself witnessed both the Bikini tests and Tuesday's Yucca Flat blast, said that the bomb set off on Tuesday dealt a fast, clean, lethal blow exactly on schedule and exactly in conformity with blueprints and there was done with it.

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FORGOT WARNING

Three seconds after the blinding flash, which was seen at the official ground observation station in Idaho, 420 airline miles away, the 1,500 troops who had been exposed within four miles of the target centre were told to come up from their crouching positions in foxholes. "And then came the only casualties," Brigadier-General Frank Dorn told the United Press.

Count de Hauteclocque spent a week in Paris consulting the French Cabinet on the Tunisian situation. He will be received by the Bey, Sidi Lamine, tomorrow morning.

Today's Council of Ministers in Paris took no final decision on French representation on the Franco-Tunisian Reform Commission.

A Radical and former Premier, M. Edgar Faure, is being tipped as leader of the French delegation, but it is still not known what proportion of French members on the Commission will come from metropolitan France and from Tunisia.

The Indonesian delegation to the Security Council has sent a letter to the Tunisian Premier, Salah Eddine Baccouche. Its contents, to be passed on to the Eastern Press and radio instruments of Soviet and Communist totalitarianism.

The congress will be held under the slogan "Revealing Truth" by the "International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan countries." The congress will be held under the slogan "Revealing Truth" by the "International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan countries."

Exiled Newsmen To Meet

Berlin, Apr. 23.

Representatives of 1,300 exiled journalists from Iron Curtain countries will meet for a four-day conference in West Berlin tomorrow in an effort to brand the Eastern Press and radio instruments of Soviet and Communist totalitarianism.

The congress will be held under the slogan "Revealing Truth" by the "International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan countries."

DRAMATIC PHOTO FROM KOREA



A dramatic picture showing U.S. Marines ducking for cover of a protecting bunker as an 82-mm. mortar shell explodes. Navy combat photographer Edward A. McDade braved the blast to snap this sensational picture on the front in Korea. — Express Photo.

Guarantee Of European Defence Scheme MR. ACHESON'S CAUTION

Washington, Apr. 23.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said today that the United States was considering methods by which it hoped to preserve the integrity of the European Defence Community.

Mr. Acheson was asked at his weekly Press conference to comment on reports that the United States and Britain had agreed to give the countries coming to the European Defence Army guarantees against the risk that West Germany might withdraw and set up her own national army.

Mr. Acheson did not give a direct reply, saying that this matter was under constant discussion in the State Department and between the six countries which are expected to sign the agreement covering the European Defence Army this month.

He had held some preliminary discussions with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The United States was trying to express concern and interest in the continuing integrity of the European Defence Community.

Mr. Acheson said that he had pointed out at his Press conference last week that there was another matter of great importance affecting the six-country European Defence Army—an exchange of guarantees between the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the countries of the European Defence Community.

He appealed today that this guarantee would require an amendment to the North Atlantic Treaty and would have to be approved by the United States Senate.

Mr. Acheson still did not know exactly where or when the West would sign its peace contract with West Germany.

It was premature to state that he would arrive in Bonn, the West German capital, between May 10 and 20 because the details of the signing had not yet been completed.

He added that when he did go to Europe he hoped to be able to witness the signing of the European Defence Army agreement.

Asked about the latest Soviet note on Germany, Mr. Acheson said that there was nothing that he could report at present as Britain, France and the United States were still discussing the substance of a reply.—Reuter.

German Ex-Soldier Testifies On Katyn Forest Massacre

Frankfurt, Apr. 23.

A German witness, who gave an apparent Hitler salute today, later told an American Congressional Committee investigating the Katyn massacre that he had not intended to make a political demonstration.

The witness, Hans Bless, a former soldier who claims to have seen graves in the Katyn Forest, near Smolensk, Russia, being exhumed in April 1943, said that his salute on taking the oath was one he had frequently used in German courts.

He had never been a member of the Nazi or Communist Parties, he added.

The Committee said that the oath had not been taken in the manner prescribed by the American Congress.

Many Deputies, including representatives of the Government coalition, rejected "Europeanisation" of the Saar along with "annexation" and "separation."

Dr Adenauer then explained that there was a distinction between "Europeanisation" of the Saar and the creation of a European territory which could be the seat of the Schuman Plan.

The Social Democratic motion, rejected by 169 votes against 142, with 18 abstentions, included the additional sentence that the "Bundestag (Parliament) will not agree to any solution contradicting these principles."

Dr Adenauer had asked M. Schuman to nominate three members to the Commission, whose formation was agreed between the two men last month, to see whether democratic conditions for free elections existed in the Saar.

SHOT FROM BEHIND

He and other Commission members arrived at Katyn on April 29, 1943. He did post-mortems there on nine bodies of about 800 that he saw exhumed. He testified that bullets had been fired at point-blank range into the base of the victims' necks and that their hands were tied behind their backs.

He produced documents, cap badges and Polish paper currency and coins found on the victims.

Dr Tramser said that the Germans had said that cartridge cases found were of German origin and explained that before the war Germany had sold lots of pistol ammunition to Russia.

All the victims were fully and warmly dressed, wearing either overcoats or leather coats, with some having fur coats on underneath top coats. In many cases the bodies had been concealed together by the weight of others and the tons of sandy earth on top of them. In others they were mummified.

Dr Tramser declared that he had repelled attempts by the Germans to make propaganda use of his visit to Katyn.

His testimony before the Committee today was the first public statement since the Katyn Inquiry.

He said that in his view the murders and burial must have taken place during a cold time in pre-World War I bombing.

NAZI DOCUMENTS

Paul R. Sweet, American Director of the Joint Allied Commission for the analysis and documentation of captured German files, testifying today, produced photostatic copies of German Foreign Office documents at the time when the Nazis were recruiting the International Commission to go to Katyn.

But diplomatic quarters did not discount the possibility of General Robertson visiting the Foreign Office to discuss the general situation.—Reuter.

C-in-C Flies To London

London, Apr. 23.

General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, British Land Forces in the Middle East, arrived in London by air from Fayid today for routine talks at the War Office.

He will stay here for a few days during which time he is expected to meet Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

A War Office spokesman said that the General's visit was not connected with the present talks on the Sudan.

But diplomatic quarters did not discount the possibility of General Robertson visiting the Foreign Office to discuss the general situation.—Reuter.

Britain Getting Best A.A. Gun

Stockholm, Apr. 23. The Bofors armament works in Sweden has begun delivering the world's best A.A. gun to Britain. It fires 240 rounds per minute, sweeps the ground, and has a high but not record altitude.

At a demonstration it found a target dragged 250ft behind a 600 m.p.h. jet. Such is its accuracy. It is radar-operated.

It will eventually be manufactured under licence in Britain and the United States.—London Express Service.

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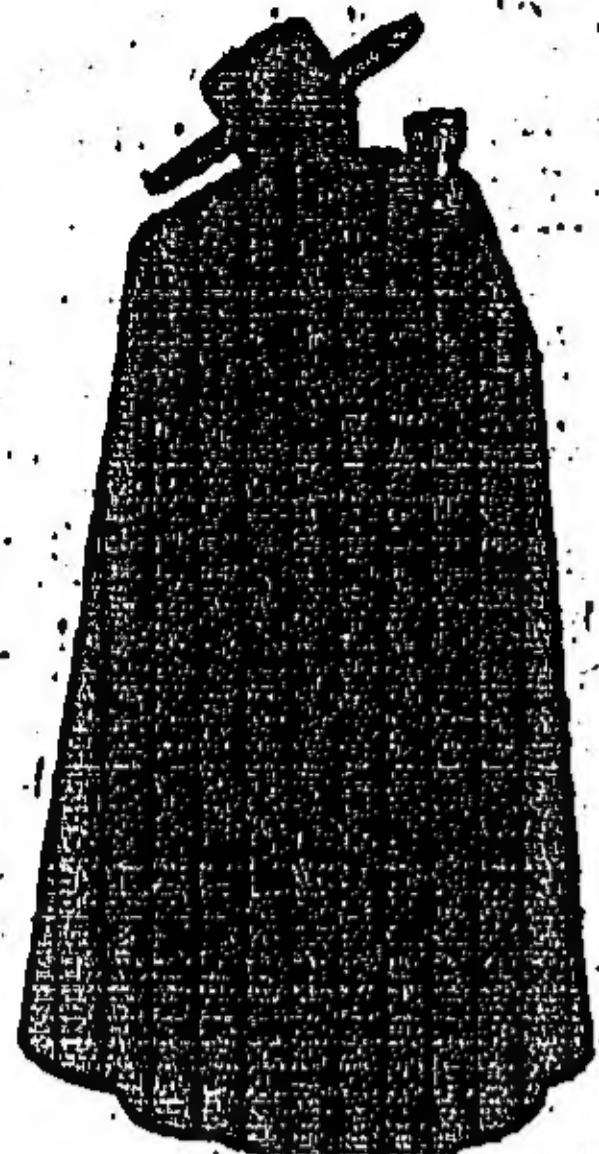
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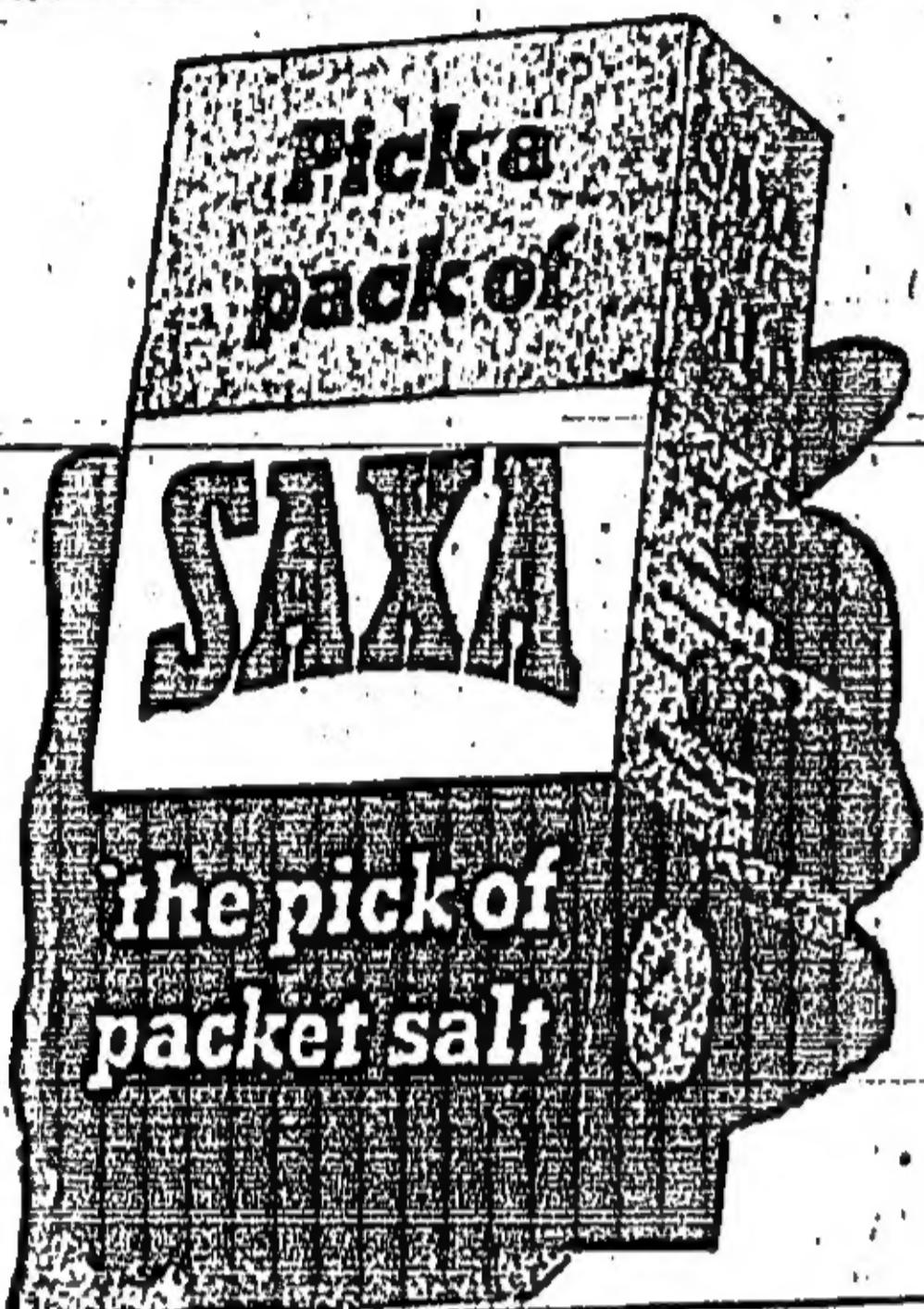
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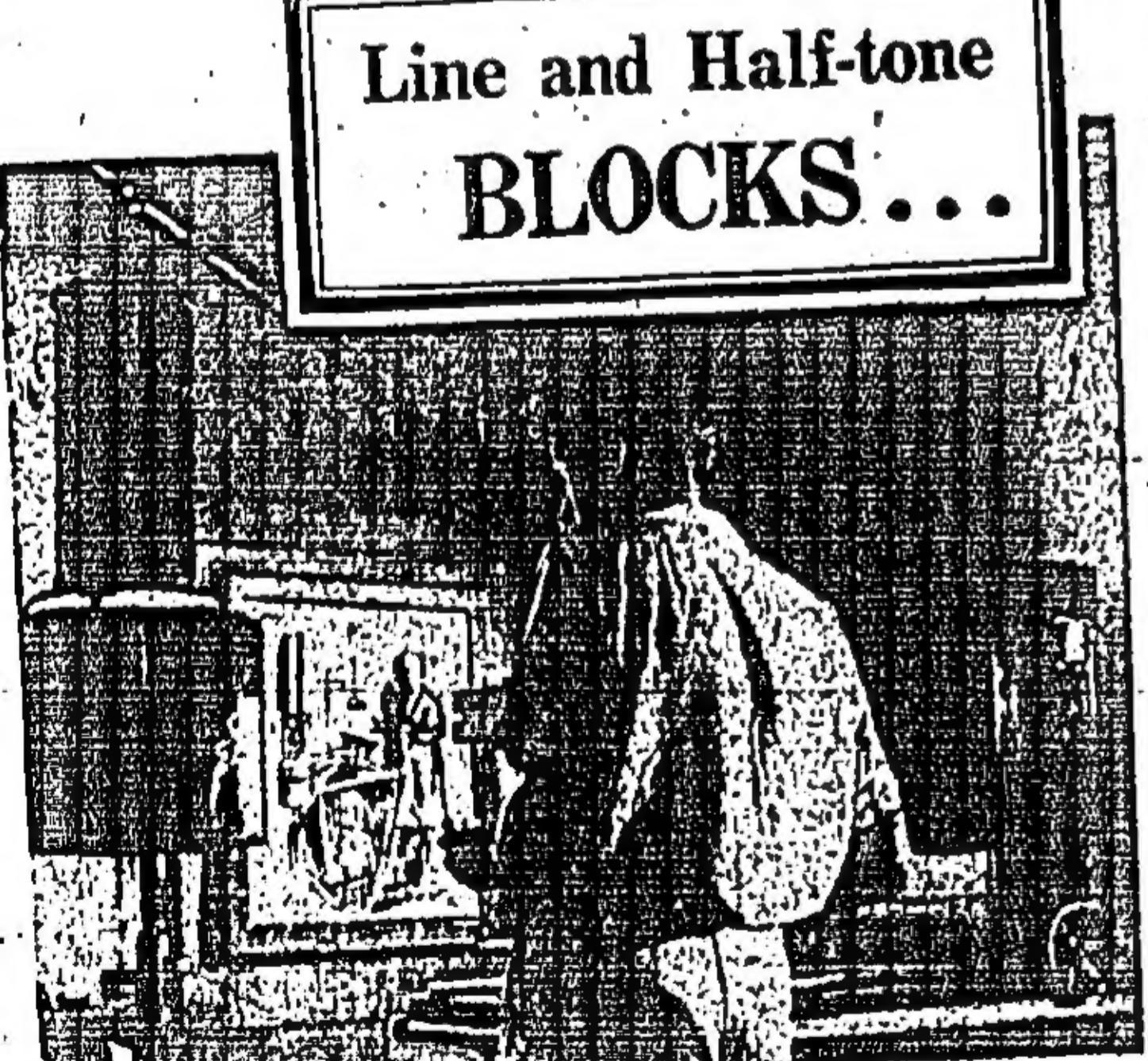
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Black Cloud Over Sunny Morocco

The North African clash of nationalism and colonialism is intensified in Morocco by a dual race problem and American global strategy. In his first report on the West's dilemma there, **SIR GERALD BARRY** fills in the colonial background

I WENT to Morocco knowing nothing more of it than I had read at times in history books and travel "literature"—with a dash, perhaps, of harmless lunacy by Bob Hope and Humphrey Bogart thrown in.

What I found in the course of several weeks of investigation is that this ancient and sunny land, with its ancient and sunny people (every Berber, and most Arabs seem to have a ready smile), its French protectorate—and now its American "invasion"—poses in miniature most of the urgent challenges which our Western world has to meet and to answer.

Here we have not only the colour question and the colonial question; we have also the question of Eastern nationalism, and the questions raised by the impingement of American interests on the political and economic philosophy of Western Europe.

And brooding sombrely over all of this is the question of global strategy. In the grand struggle between West and East, it is on account of this strategy, of course, that America has arrived here. It is on account of this struggle that Arab nationalism feels both its aspirations and its opportunities sharpened.

And it is equally on this account that the French will resist with a firm hand—such is my impression—any present attempt to push these aspirations to extremes.

Man of genius

Franco already had her problems in Morocco, and was solving them—if somewhat desultorily—in her own way. Now that the world situation has focused other eyes and interests on the country these problems have been augmented and intensified.

When France first assumed her protectorate 40 years ago she sent a man of genius to pacify and develop the country—Marshal Lyautey.

Moroccan nationalists will tell you—and with some truth—that the Lyautey tradition of idealism and imagination has been long forgotten and that France has gradually assumed power certainly beyond the spirit, and in some instances beyond the letter, of the constitution.

Matters were not improved when the last Resident-General, General Juin, a year ago ordered the Sultan to dismiss extreme nationalists from his entourage, just as has happened now in Tunis.

This tended to make the Sultan a martyr. Many Moroccans who had previously suffered the French gladly now discovered a sudden urge for independence.

70,000 members

Even now, however, the nationalist movement is not strong in party numbers nor even, one would say, in general public backing. It is principally an Arab movement, appealing chiefly to the city-bred intellec-

tuals and the educated middle-classes. Istiqlal, the strongest of the four nationalist groups, is estimated to have perhaps 70,000 members.

Now nothing at all can be understood about Morocco without reference to this one fundamental fact: that it is populated—leaving aside the Jewish community and the French—by two quite distinct and in some respects even opposed races: Arabs and Berbers. The Berbers are by far the more numerous—six million to two million Arabs.

Two hundred years ago the Arabs conquered the Berbers, but have never assimilated them. Berbers share with the Arabs the Mohammedan religion, but they speak a different language, have a different culture and habits of thought.

On the outskirts of Casablanca are three suburbs known as tin-can towns (Bidonvilles) built of old petrol cans, odd bits of timber and canvas. No drainage of any kind serves them, no roads, no water or lighting.

The French are very proud of their new buildings and harbours in Morocco, and naturally so. Towns such as Casablanca and Agadir are virtually boom-towns, with buildings piling up at a prodigious speed.

But go into the country districts, or the native quarters of the big cities and (although the Arabs are a clean people) your eyes and nose will tell you a different story. No wonder tuberculosis is rampant.

On the outskirts of Casablanca

are three suburbs known as tin-can towns (Bidonvilles) built of old petrol cans, odd bits of timber and canvas. No drainage of any kind serves them, no roads, no water or lighting.

Throughout North Africa and the Middle East the East-West struggle has stirred the hopes and demands of nationalism—the Arab, with his gift for bargaining, is not blind to his nuisance value—but in Morocco the new significance of his country's strategic position has produced its own special complications.

Whatever else Morocco is, or should be, they retort, it is certainly not an American protectorate.

What emerges, disturbingly

from American gossip here is an underlying distrust of European reliability in general

and of French reliability in particular.

Various causes have decided

the administration to cut down

the U.S. air bases planned for

to construct three others in

Spain; but the reaction of the American citizen in Morocco to this decision is perhaps significant.

"Oh well," I have heard it said, not once but several times, "the Spaniards would fight any way; and besides, Spain is nearer to the enemy than Morocco."

"It was evident that the Jericho settlement was an unusually large one. Presumably because it had a good water supply. The same springs still water modern Jericho.

"The earliest of this city

wall shows that the community

was a well-organized one; indeed probably the very first large one. It can therefore be claimed to be the earliest city

of civilization.

"The wall, built almost on

bedrock consisted of large un-

dressed stones, the biggest of

which was 3ft. by 4½ft.

"French capitalists are busily

cash in on this paradise of a

situation. In Casablanca, build-

ings of vast rentals are rush-

ing up overnight.

Agadir is the same. Morocco is becom-

ing the rich Frenchman's funk-

hole from the atom bomb.

In Agadir an entire settlement of

800 six-storey flats, which he

hopes to sell to escapees. What

Morocco needs, of course, is

greater prosperity and indepen-

dence, is more money spent on

irrigation. (Now much good

water from the Atlas rushes un-

productively to the sea), on

education, on more housing of

the right kind. But these con-

structive things must wait; some-

thing more urgent—and less

lasting—engages all our atten-

tion.

Compared with the blocks of

Western concrete now beginning

to scrap the blue Moroccan sky,

the mud walls and hovels of the

native towns, assume a look of

eternity.

But it is, precisely, these re-

quirements that will for the

present block their progress.

While the global complications of

the cold war continue, Moroccan

THE WALLS OF JERICHO: NEW DISCOVERIES

(From A Special Correspondent)

A STONISHING discovery is throwing a startling new light, not only on Biblical history but on the beginnings of civilisation itself, were made by a British-led expedition which has just concluded a three-month exploration of the ruins of ancient Jericho.

On her return to London, its leader, 45-year-old Miss Kathleen Mary Kenyon, director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and lecturer on Palestine at London University, told me the discoveries indicate:

- 1 That the popular, universally held theory of how the walls of Jericho fell to Joshua is not justified.
- 2 That Jericho has a strong claim to be the oldest city in the world.
- 3 That it had, in the course of its tremendous history, no fewer than 12 walls, the first of

which dates back to at least 7,000 years ago.

Professor John Garstang, who spent a lifetime excavating Biblical sites in Palestine, and notably that of Jericho, has always maintained that the walls of Jericho mentioned in the Old Testament story fell to the Israelites in 1451 B.C. (3,403 years ago), as the result of an earthquake, followed by an in-

terior fire.

Miss Kenyon said to me: "I think Professor Garstang has made a mistake, though I am not prepared to quarrel with Biblical history."

The 12 walls

There were, in fact, 12 walls of Jericho.

"Our last discoveries show that there were seven successive walls belonging to the Early Bronze Age. The earliest of these would be dated about 3200 B.C., and the evidence is that that was certainly destroyed by

"The latest of them was completely destroyed by fire in 2100 B.C. That wall appears to have been built by invaders, for it shows evidence of hurried construction and of having been destroyed before completion.

"In its place was a wall of a very different character, doubtless also erected by the invaders.

Sloping ramps

"This wall was superseded by the first of three other walls which definitely belong to the Middle Bronze Age, about 1600 B.C.

"These defences incorporated a completely new defensive method, with sloping ramps at the first part, indicating, I imagine, the introduction of chariot warfare."

All the same, while there is no freedom of speech for Moroccans, there is plenty for Americans, and one hears, some sensational finds.

"Underneath a considerable accumulation of earth, towards the centre of a 300-yard-long trench on the west side of the old city, it suddenly came upon Neolithic remains dating back to 7,000 years ago.

"Our earlier discoveries had shown that Jericho had a long history as a city in the Early Bronze Age, dating back to around 3500 B.C.," said Miss Kenyon.

"But to our great delight we discovered that the remains of a Neolithic civilization were very much more extensive than had been supposed."

Unusually large

"Neolithic Jericho can be divided into two periods: in the later period there were pottery; in the earlier, were flint and bone implements but no pottery."

"Hitherto, Neolithic settlements in the Near East have been considered to be small villages in which nomadic people began a settled life for the first time.

"It was evident that the Jericho settlement was an unusually large one. Presumably because it had a good water supply. The same springs still water modern Jericho.

"The earliest of this city wall shows that the community was a well-organized one; indeed probably the very first large one. It can therefore be claimed to be the earliest city of civilization.

"The wall, built almost on bedrock consisted of large un-dressed stones, the biggest of

which was 3ft. by 4½ft.

Great debate

This kind of talk, which naturally reaches the French, arouses in them the old forebodings about American intentions to defend Europe from behind the Pyrenees.

Meanwhile, here as everywhere else in the educated world, the great debate goes on, and the one thing on which Americans and Frenchmen in Morocco seem to be firmly agreed is that war is coming.

French capitalists are busily cashing in on this paradise of a situation. In Casablanca, buildings of vast rentals are rushing up overnight.

Agadir is the same. Morocco is becoming the rich Frenchman's funk-hole from the atom bomb.

In Agadir an entire settlement of 800 six-storey flats, which he hopes to sell to escapees. What

Morocco needs, of course, is greater prosperity and independence, is more money spent on irrigation. (Now much good

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productively to the sea), on

education, on more housing of

the right kind. But these con-

structive things must wait; some-

thing more urgent—and less

lasting—engages all our atten-

tion.

These finds were supplemented

by a number of remarkable discoveries in a necropolis of

the early Bronze Age.

All things discovered were in a surprising state of preser-

vation. There were wooden

platters, stools, cups, and a bier.

Also readily identifiable were

jointed of meat, pomegranates, and raisins.

</div

OLYMPIC POSSIBLE



An Olympic Games possible is O. Joiaso from Nigeria, who is 100 yard sprint star. He is a member of the London University Athletic club, who number many Olympic possibles as members.—Express Photo.

Plymouth Argyle And Lincoln City Go Up To Second Division

London, Apr. 23. A large programme of soccer games tonight did not affect the First Division Championship but was mainly confined to Third Division teams.

The two senior games, however, included the Newcastle versus West Bromwich game and West Bromwich, by a clear-cut win, had the distinction of beating both the Cup final teams within the space of three days, having won against Arsenal on Monday.

Tonight's was, perhaps, the more meritorious performance as it took place on Newcastle's ground.

Arsenal's Team For Cup Final Is Problematical

London, Apr. 23.

Arsenal have a long injury list and their team for the Cup Final against Newcastle on May 3 is problematical.

Institute, Douglas Lishman today developed a septic knee following a kick in Monday's game against West Bromwich, and he is in hospital for treatment and observation.

Other injured players are Daniel, Smith, Logie, Cox, Roper and Lewis.

Lewis, who has been out of the game for some weeks, is to be given a test in a friendly against Oxford City. He will play centre-forward.

Logie may be fit for the League game against Manchester United on Saturday.—Reuter.

CHAMPIONSHIP CHANCES

Arsenal's chances of winning the League Championship as a result of a victory against Manchester United in their final match of the season this Saturday are very remote.

Arsenal will have to beat Manchester United by 17 goals to nil to clinch on top of goal average.

The present standings are:

Manchester U. 41 22 11 0 60 51 53
Arsenal 41 21 11 0 70 45 53

Manchester's goals were incorrectly given as 89 for, 61

against in Tuesday's China Mail.

PORTUGAL BEAT INDIA 6-1 IN INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINAL

By "OBSERVER"

Portugal strengthened their bid for the International hockey title, which they held the year before last, with an overwhelming 6-1 win over India yesterday at the Recreio ground.

The Portuguese XI consisted mainly of members of the Recreio champion league team and, although they were not at full strength, displayed a vastly superior combination.

They presented an almost impregnable defence with Garcia in goal, Nery and Lionel Xavier the backs, and Ronnie Collaco, Willie Reed and Leo Vieira the halves.

End-of-Season Hockey Festival This Sunday

This coming weekend marks the end of the colony's hockey season and so the end-of-season Festival organised by the HKHA takes place on Sunday. All the clubs affiliated to the HKHA are producing teams except the Argonauts, who are only producing one team, and the University Ladies, who cannot raise a team.

Thus eight ladies' teams and eighteen men's teams will be taking part in what should turn out to be a good day's sport and the final get-together of the colony's hockey players.

The programme starts at 10.30, though Service teams will not be required before 12 noon, and will finish about 5 p.m., allowing an hour for lunch.

Provided everyone turns up, each team will get at least two matches, and all but four or five, three matches; teams can also rest assured that they will not have to play two games in succession.

The events will take place on the four hockey grounds at King's Park, the Recreio ground, the two Royal Navy grounds, and the CBA ground.

The ladies' competition will take the form of two quadrangular tournaments with a final match between the winners of each section. The ladies' teams have thus been divided into two sections of four, and each team in a given four will play the other three teams in that section.

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The following draw can be announced:

First section: Gremlins "A", Victorians, KGV "A", Dorlans.

Second section: Recreio, Gremlins "B", Little Flowers, KGV "B".

The men's competition will be run in the form of a knockout tournament, and those teams which are knocked out in the first round, and in the second round, will have separate knockout competitions run for them.

Although the draw has already taken place, it will not be divulged until the day, when programmes will be available for all, but it may be disclosed that the draw has resulted in nearly all the teams being evenly matched, even in the first round.

The games will each consist of 10 minutes each way, with a one-minute interval, except in the case of the final matches which will be 30 minutes each way, with a five-minute interval.

THE RULES

The rules will be nearly the same as last year, with the exception that, if there is a draw in goals, then penalty bullet counts, and if there is a draw in penalty bullet, then short corners count, and if there is a draw in short corners, then long corners count, failing any other decision.

The term 'in whose half the ball is at the final bell, will be declared the losers. No extra time is allowed for penalty bullets.

Play will be controlled from a control centre, which will be situated on the piece of ground just outside the entrance to the Royal Navy grounds, and Mr May, of the HKHA council, will be presiding over it and acting as timekeeper.

Each game will be started by a bell, rung by the timekeeper at the centre, so it is up to the captains of the teams involved to have their teams ready on the field when the bell rings. The first matches will start promptly at 10.30 a.m.

To enable prizes to be awarded to the two winning teams (of the ladies' and men's competitions respectively), each team will pay a £5 entrance fee, and as well, enough team is requested to provide two clean balls for use in the tournament, and these will be returned afterwards.

Teams should also bring their club colours, and a white shirt as well, in case of two teams with similar colours meeting.

The entrance fee and the two balls should be handed in at the control centre on arrival.

The Recreio and Royal Navy clubs have kindly consented to the use of their bar and changing-room facilities.

At the end of the day's matches, the cups and trophies presented to the winners.

All hockey umpires are requested to attend, to assist in the running of this festival.

CRICKET TEAMS

The following will represent the "Optimists" against Royal Air Force

at Kai Tak on Saturday at 1.45 p.m.—N.E. Arthy, A.E. Ferry, R.C. Craig, G.T. Howe, J. H. P. Pritchard, R. Hughes, L. Strachan, P. Annerley, F. Thorpe, 12th man, F. Van Oordt.

Today's fixtures (At QC)

6 p.m. Clementi School v. St. Joseph's College; La Salle College v. Queen's College.

7.30 p.m. King's College v. Diocesan Boys' School; Wah Yan AM v. St. Paul's Co-Ed.

THE RESULTS

Middlesex 2, Bolton 0, West Brom. 4

Bournemouth 3, Exeter 4, Plymouth 3, Bristol R. 3

Ipswich 2, Aldershot 3, Norwich 2, Swindon 0

Reading 2, Watford 0

Division III (Northern)

Bradford C. 2, Grimsby 2, Chester 2, Stockport 0

Crowe 1, Mansfield 2

Lincoln 1, Stockport 1

Fifeshire Cup Final

East Fife 2, Cowdenbeath 0

Scottish League (Division "A")

Airdrie 1, Motherwell 2

Scottish League (Division "B")

Allon Ath. 2, Queen's Park 0

Friendly Matches

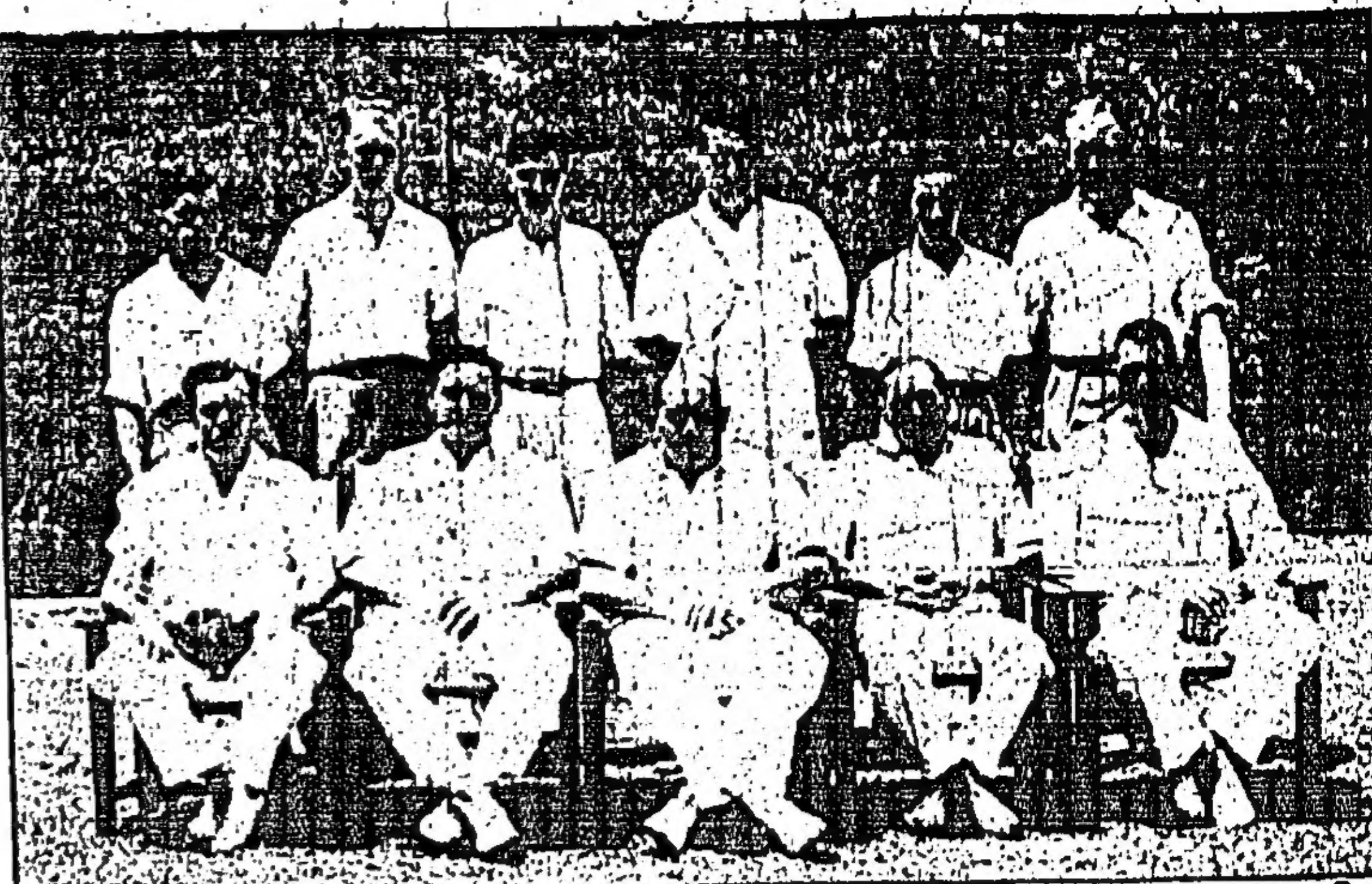
Chelsea 3, Hearts 2

Tottenham 1, Hibernians 2

Sunderland 0, Third Lanark 0

Reuter. Scorer—F.S. Pyne.

ARMY CRICKET LEAGUE CHAMPIONS



The 33rd General Hospital won the Army Small Units Cricket League and followed their victory up by beating the Major Units League winners.

The 33 General Hospital team is, reading from the left:

Back row: Pte. E. A. Johnson, Pte. A. Patchett, Pte. D. Salisbury, Capt.

E. A. Britton, Pte. Dobson and Sgt. H. Scott.

Front row: WO1 L. Reed, Capt. A. J. Catley, Lt. Col. A. C. S. Hobson, Col.

M. A. Rea and Cpl. W. T. Pitman. — Photo by Ross Miller.

No Relaxation In The Last Week Of The Season For Professional Footballers

Says TOM FINNEY

Easter is the hardest week-end of the year for the professional footballer. There are not many among us who are not pleased it is over. So often it comes in the midst of a big programme of end-of-season mid-week games.

But don't get the idea that those of us not concerned directly with promotion or relegation can now sit back and take it easy until we begin to think about the 1952-53 season in the last week in July.

On the contrary, this can be the most harassing time of the year for a footballer. Many are wondering, in these closing weeks of the season, whether they will be on the retained list.

A great many more are wondering what they will be offered in the way of terms for the next campaign.

This is especially true of the not-so-young, and the man who has not always been in the first team.

His future and his livelihood are at stake between now and May 3. He can shape his future and his livelihood by his performances in the remaining matches.

In this game of football there is no letting up. The team in mid-table will often play with the same spirit, if not the same desperation, as the team striving to avoid relegation for the very reasons I have named.

In the second half, Portugal made it 6-0, when Lionel Gutierrez sent his inside-left, Berlie Xavier, through with a good forward pass. India's only goal came from a short corner, Pinto connecting with a drive it well into the net.

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We have matches arranged for Basle in Switzerland, then on to Brussels, Luxembourg and, finally, Ludwigshafen, in Germany. Many, I will, am sure, be a very pleasant trip with enjoyable games. But don't run away with the idea that footballers are now sitting back and taking things quietly!

The Cup Final at Wembley on May 3 is one of the pleasures we shall miss.

On Easter Saturday we met Chelsea and won by 1-0. Chelsea, after their Cup semi-final clashes with Arsenal, were without Roy Bentley, and Bobby Smith was injured.

What a fine season they had at Stamford Bridge, when one remembers that a year ago they escaped from relegation by a decimal point in goal average.

Their centre-half, Johnny Harris, admitted they were well beaten in the second match with Arsenal but it was touch and go, apparently, in the first match. Anyway, well done Chelsea!

SPURS' GREAT SIDE

Earlier this morning brought Tottenham to Dreddell—*the score was 1-1*. It gave me an opportunity to meet old international colleagues and adversaries, including Ronde Burgess, sturdy one of the best club men and one of the best wing-half-backs in post-war years.

I first met Ronde in November 1946, at Maine Road, Macclesfield, when he was playing at half-back—the score was 1-1. It gave me an opportunity to meet old international colleagues and adversaries, including Ronde Burgess, sturdy one of the best club men and one of the best wing-half-backs in post-war years.

The art of real fast bowling could be revived, in place of the present medium-paced swingers which are the stock-in-trade on feather-bed wickets.

It is possible to quote other instances. There was the time when Hobbs and Sutcliffe batted all day on a real Brisbane "stickey" for 283 runs. Once again the scoring was not fast, but it was one of the finest exhibitions of batting ever seen on a bad wicket.

Not EVEN AN ALSO-RAN

In the Holmes table, this innings would not even be mentioned as an also-ran. But it saved England, and even the most biased Australian critics were loud in their praisings.

The art of real fast bowling could be revived, in place of the present medium-paced swingers which are the stock-in-trade on feather-bed wickets.

BATSMEN WOULD BENEFIT

Batsmen, too, would benefit. Better stroke play would be encouraged by bowlers always hitting the stump all the time, and not bowling negatively. They are forced to do this on easy wickets to keep the runs down. As a result the batsmen's scoring range is limited.

Matches might finish early, and centuries become fewer. But what matter. It is more creditable to earn fifty runs than a hundred, served up on a platter.

County secretaries may argue that games ending like this under the three days would deprive them of the third day gate money. The answer, of course, is that they would be more than compensated by the bigger crowds the brighter cricket would attract.

—London Express Service



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



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 "LAKE MICHIGAN" May 5 May 5 Japan
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 "BEAUVAIS" May 19 May 20 N. Africa & Europe
 "FELIX ROUSSET" May 23 May 24 N. Africa via Manila
 "LAKE SIEHGAN" June 3 June 5 N. Africa & Europe
 freight for Saigon, Alexandria, Tunis, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam & all Mediterranean ports via Marseilles.
 Madagascar by Transhipment in Saigon or Djibouti
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OFFICES AT
 TOKYO—YOKOHAMA—KOBE—OSAKA
 SEOUL—PUSAN

NYK Resumes
In June

Tokyo, Apr. 23.
 The largest Japanese shipping company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will resume regular monthly runs between the Far East and Europe in June.
 The ships used will be mixed cargo and passenger liners. The first ship to be placed on the run will be the 10,000-ton *Reyou Maru* which will call at Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg—France-Press.

Grain Prices
In Chicago

Chicago, Apr. 23.
 Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:
 Wheat—price per bushel
 April 2403
 May 2413-1/2
 June 2344
 September 2305
 December 2404-1/2
 Corn 1,631/2
 April 1,611-1/2
 July 1,611-1/2
 September 1,611-1/2
 December 1,611-1/2
 May 2,001
 July 1,671-1/2
 September 1,671-1/2
 December 1,671-1/2
 New York 4,600 per 200 lb. Sack
 4,122 nominal—United Press.

U.S. Banker's Tour
 New York, Apr. 22.
 Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank of New York, left by air for Paris today on the first leg of a six-week business tour of Europe. He plans to visit London, Rome, Brussels and Amsterdam—United Press.

TALKS ON
LEBANON
REFINERY

Beirut, Apr. 23.
 The Lebanese Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company (British) have begun negotiations here about the company's pipelines and refinery in the Lebanon.

The Government is asking for increased transit royalties on the oil which the company sends through its two pipelines from Iraq to Tripoli.

They will also discuss the company's Tripoli refinery. All the oil refined there is sent to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank within four to six weeks.

Japanese officials and directors of the Monetary Fund have agreed on the terms for admission, and it remains only to secure the approval of the Fund's Board of Governors which is certain.

The Japanese quota in the Fund will be \$250,000,000; \$50,000,000 will be payable in gold and the remainder in Yen.

The Japanese quota in the world Bank will also be \$250,000,000, of which two per cent is payable in gold.

A high banking official said that Spain was expected to apply for membership in the International Bank and Monetary Fund after Japan and Western Germany had admitted.

The official said Spain already had shown some interest in joining the Bank and Fund, and admission of Germany and Japan as members of these two bodies was expected to make the Spanish Government consider the possibility of an early application more favourably.

Spanish membership would be welcomed by both the Fund and the Bank, he said, and it would be another important step in regard to Spanish co-operation with international groups.

He pointed out that once Spain had joined the Bank the would be entitled to request loans for long-range development purposes—United Press.

JAPANESE FIRMS READY
TO EXPAND TRADE
WITH SOUTH ASIANeed For Raw Materials
Stressed By Trader

Singapore, Apr. 23.
 Japanese firms are ready to embark on an extensive trade expansion policy in southeast Asia, according to Mr. Takenosuke Kutsuzawa, a Japanese businessman who visited Singapore yesterday during a goodwill air tour of Malaya, Thailand, India and Indo-China.

Mr. Kutsuzawa said: "Japan is going to start trade in a big way and she is almost ready to negotiate with southeast Asian countries on a bulk basis."

Indonesia
Hint To
AmericaEconomic Policy
Attacked

Djakarta, Apr. 23.

The Indonesian Finance Minister said today he was disappointed with the U.S. economic policy toward Indonesia. He hinted that Indonesia may step up its trade with Communist countries.

Sumitro Djojohadikusumo said it was difficult for Indonesia to buy the capital goods she needs in the United States. On the other hand, he added, Indonesian exporters of rubber and tin are suffering from United States-imposed low prices.

"What good are the Economic Co-operation Administration or the Point Four Programme if we can't buy the goods we need in the United States and have trouble selling our products for reasonable prices?" the Minister asked.

He was commenting on the widespread interest here for stepped-up trade with Iron Curtain countries following the recent Soviet-sponsored International Economic Conference in Moscow.

The Finance Minister refused to commit himself on the possibility of business with Communist States until he had studied full report from the Indonesian delegation to Moscow.

But, he said, under Indonesia's independent foreign policy, there is no bar to Indonesia's trade with the Soviet Union and her satellites.

The United States last month agreed to buy tin from Indonesia at \$1.18 a pound. Indonesian negotiators had been holding out for \$1.25 a pound—Associated Press.

HONGKONG
SHARE
MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done during this month's session of the Stock Exchange amounted to \$36,800. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions.

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HK Bank 1,373 1,395 10 6 1,373
East Asia 140

INSURANCES

Union 743
Underwriters 4,03
HK Fire 1,43 143

SHIPPING

Asia Nav 1,70

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 63
N. P. Wharf 615
Dock X 10 10.80
Provident 11,100 12 500 2 11,20
Wheelock 1,434 44 1/2 100 4 44

LAND, ETC.

HK Hotel 7.70
HK Land 43 44
(R) 18 16.75
Shai Land 1,48 1,58 2,000 2 1/2
Humphreys 32

UTILITIES

Trans 15,70 18 105 2 15 90
C. Light (G) 8.20
C. Light (N) 5.29 5.46
Electric 10,70 20.90
Telephones 14.40

INDUSTRIALS

Cement 14.20

STORES, ETC.

Dairy 10.40 500 4 19.50
Watson (Crawford) 21 3334

COTTONS

Ewo 2,70 2,000 4 260

Miscellaneous 5

Cotton Price
Ceilings May
Be Lifted

Washington, Apr. 23.
 Price ceilings may be lifted on cotton and all types of textiles and clothing within a couple of weeks.

Price officials indicated today that they think that the prices of most textiles and clothing are stabilized at levels far enough below the legal levels to warrant suspension of the ceilings. But they are still a bit wary of cotton. It is selling only four to five cents a pound below ceiling and shows every indication of being a dangerous commodity in price in the next few months, one official said.

If ceilings are suspended the action probably would have little effect on the prices which consumers pay, officials said.

The Office of Price Stabilization Standards call for suspension only if the OPS is convinced that selling prices would not rise substantially as a result. If and when prices did rise near the ceilings the controls would go back.

Price officials said that they might suspend the ceilings on textiles and apparel—including cotton goods—without acting on raw cotton. But this would be difficult and probably would bring an outcry of protest from cotton State Congressmen who have been urging de-control—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Bank of America, New York, April 23.
 The local exchange market this morning at the following rates:
 U.S. dollar (per \$1) 1.63
 Sterling (per £1) 1.63
 Canadian dollar (per \$1) 1.63
 Australian dollar (per \$1) 1.63
 New Zealand dollar (per \$1) 1.63
 Consols (per £1) 1.63
 —United Press.

"Japan needs all the raw materials obtainable in this region, especially tin, rubber, iron ore, bauxite and local produce. In return she can supply in large quantities cement, paper, chemicals, canned goods, steel products and non-ferrous metals."

He said that the general opinion in Japan was that it was unnecessary at the present time for Japanese firms to have branches in Malaya, he added.

There was also the difficulty of entry into Malaya of Japanese businessmen until after the ratification of the peace treaty with Britain, he added.

Mr. Kutsuzawa said more firms would like to send representatives on an inspection tour before thinking of expanding their branches.

Mr. Kutsuzawa represents the Kinsho Trading Company, one of the new companies of the Mitsubishi Trading Company—Reuter.

TRADE WITH FRANCE

Tokyo, Apr. 23.
 Japan and France exchanged notes today regarding a trade programme for the 1952 calendar year, Kyodo News Agency reported.

Under the proposed agreement, Japan would import an estimated \$41,000,000 worth of goods from the French Union and would export \$25,000,000 worth. Excess imports are aimed at making up for the favourable balance of more than \$10,000,000 Japan enjoyed in trade with the French last year.

Chief products to be purchased by the Japanese are salt and fertilizers, coal, rice, nickel ore and scrap iron. Japan would send the French Union silk and other textiles, tea and agricultural products, pearls, minerals, machinery and parts—Associated Press.

TOKYO WARNING

Tokyo, Apr. 23.
 Trade relations between Japan and the Philippines will break up if the Japanese peace treaty goes into effect on April 28 without ratification by the Philippine Government, the Foreign Office said today.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Exchange Control Committee warned the Japanese banks on April 21 to suspend issuance of letters of credit involving trade with the Philippines for a while, according to the Kyodo News Service.

The Foreign Office said the Japanese Government proposals to extend the existing trade agreement to avoid the complete break had been made to the Manila Government last month.

However, no agreement has ever been reached between the two Governments because the Philippine Government is still keeping silence on the issue, the Foreign Office said.

Negotiations have been paralyzed here since the three-day revolution swept Victor P. Ostensiero into the Presidency.

Ricardo Martinez Vargas, who headed the Bolivian negotiators, has resigned as Ambassador to Washington and diplomatic relations between the United States and Bolivia have been automatically suspended.

Negotiations had reached the point where the Bolivians knocked down their price demand from \$1.50 a pound to \$1.30.

Mr. McDonald says RFC is ready and willing to renew discussions as soon as the situation is straightened out.

Replying to an attack on the RFC by Senator Dennis Chavez, New Mexico Democrat, in connection with the Bolivian impasse, Mr. McDonald said he did not want to get into a public altercation with the Senator, "But I don't agree with him."—Associated Press.

LONDON MARKET

London, Apr. 23.

The tin market was very steady this morning. Turnover was 80 tons, of which 35 tons were for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Number 1 rubber per lb. 312-321

May 312-32

June 312-34

July 312-34

October/September 312-34

January/March 312-34

United Press

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SAILINGS To

May 2nd Singapore, Surabala, & Makassar, Djakarta, Belawan Deli & Belawan Deli, Semarang, Tjilatjap, Tjilatjap, Semarang, Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 5th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 8th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 10th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 13th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 16th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 19th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 22nd Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 25th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 28th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

May 31st Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

June 2nd Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

June 5th Manilla, Singapore, Mauritius, Africa & S. America

Chemical Spray May Help Speed End Of War In Malaya

London, Apr. 23. Mr Alan Lennox Boyd, Minister of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons today that the use of chemical spray in the Malayan jungles may well speed up the end of "this calamitous war."

He was replying to questions put by Mr Thomas Driberg (Labour).

Mr Lennox Boyd said that experiments were being made with a non-toxic weed killer to "defoliate the jungle," mainly at the road-sides. These experiments, which appeared likely to be successful, were being carried out into the use of this weed killer to destroy terrorists' food crops in jungle clearings.

Truman To Make Japanese Treaty Proclamation

Washington, Apr. 23.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, at his conference today announced that President Truman next Monday would issue a proclamation bringing the Japanese treaty into effect and terminating the state of war with that country.

The President's proclamation, which is necessary to wind up the legal aspects of the state of war, would come shortly after Mr Acheson deposits the United States ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty and thus brings into effect internationally the pact which was signed by 49 Allied nations and Japan at San Francisco last September.

Mr Acheson said that the deposit of the American ratification would take place at the State Department in a Monday morning ceremony at which the Secretary of Defense, Mr Robert Lovett, and members of Congress who helped to negotiate the peace treaty are expected to be present.

Mr Acheson said that at this same ceremony, Ryugi Takeuchi will present his credentials as Chargé d'Affaires of the re-opened Japanese Embassy in Washington.

Mr Acheson and Mr Takeuchi would then exchange the Japanese and American ratifications of the Mutual Security Treaty between the two countries under which United States military forces are permitted to remain in and around Japan to protect that unarmed country and also to carry on the Korean conflict.

In his statement Mr Acheson recalled that Article 23 of the Japanese Peace Treaty provides that it shall come into effect when ratifications had been deposited by Japan and six of the 11 stipulated Allied signatories, including the United States.

He noted that the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Pakistan and France had deposited their ratifications.

He said that therefore the American deposit next Monday would automatically bring the pact into effect.

Mr Acheson added that Mr John Foster Dulles, who directed the negotiation of the Japanese treaty is vacationing in his Great Lakes resort and would not be present for the ceremony on Monday.—United Press.

World's Most Powerful Jet Engine

London, Apr. 23.

Britain now has an aircraft jet engine 27.8 per cent more powerful than any rival in the world, the Hawker Siddeley organisation disclosed here today.

The engine is the latest Armstrong-Siddeley Sapphire. The original version of this engine last August established Britain's new world records for climbing speed by pushing an aircraft from a standing start to an altitude of 39,370 feet (about 7½ miles) in three minutes 0.5 seconds.

The Armstrong-Siddeley group announced today that the Sapphire had now passed the strongest British-type test at 8,300 lb. thrust—the greatest type tested power ever achieved in any production of jet engine. British, American or Russian.—Reuter.

JACKALS PLAGUE NEW DELHI

New Delhi, Apr. 23.

The Indian Army is being called in to hunt down 2,000 jackals plaguing New Delhi, it was announced today.

The pests roam the streets at night howling—and scavenging for food.

An official said that unless the jackals were hunted down soon, there was a danger of some of them becoming infected with rabies and attacking human beings.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I got engaged last night, Professor! Could you teach me something that would help me make money?"

Anniversary Of An Epic Korea Exploit

Gloster Hill, Korea, Apr. 24.

Nature has provided the only monument on this bare hill to mark the deeds of the men of the Gloucestershire Regiment, whose exploits one year ago today sent a thrill of pride around the world.

It was on this and surrounding hills that the men of the 1st Battalion of the Glosters stood up under the hammer blows of an entire Chinese army last April. And stretching eastwards from this site, men from Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom also stood firm and halted the onslaught.

Today there was remembrance among the men of the Commonwealth Division.

The Commanding officer, General A. J. H. Cassels, summed it up: "It is well we remember on this anniversary that the men of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom played their able part in breaking up one of the great offensives of the Korean war.

"I do not propose to single out any individual unit. Each fought magnificently and in the best traditions of British and Commonwealth forces. Their deeds give us added incentive and increase our pride in our mission."

FLOWERS BLOOM
Clusters of violet and buttercup have sprouted through the debris cluttering the hillsides where the Glosters made their epic stand. On the still blackened slopes of the hills, pink azaleas have brought a blush of colour and there are young birches growing among the undergrowth.

Three hundred feet down on the valley floor, dust clouds rise behind scurrying vehicles heading towards the front. They destroy, the illusion of peace that exists now on Gloster Hill.

There are the frayed remains of a 21st birthday card still lying among the debris. The greeting reads: "This day of days is yours." There are a few decayed pages of a book, and the title is "Lost Trail."

In the battle of the Imjin the worst assault fell upon the Glosters. Six hundred and twenty-two of them took the shock of the assault. Five officers and 34 other ranks were available for duty three days afterwards. They held a parade then and reported "Ready for duty."

They were remanded for seven days in military custody at the request of Sub-Ins. W. Jones.

The defendants were alleged to have unlawfully killed Tang Chai at old Taipo Market Road on January 21, and to have driven a military truck in a dangerous and careless manner.

They were also alleged to have given false information to Sub-Ins. Peter Woods at the 18 Field Ambulance, Taipo, to the effect that McEvoy was the driver of the truck, whereas in fact, the first defendant was the driver.

They held on the Glosters came in bright moonlight after midnight on April 23.

Within six hours, the whole battalion was engaged while other elements of the 29th Brigade along the twisting front were under attack.

Both Mrs Biss and the housekeeper, Mrs Davey, were present when the Police found the stolen articles but Biss herself was absent, having been already detained on "another charge."

The two women were not called to give evidence today.

Biss denied that he had taken the linen, worth £5. 9s. 0d., which had disappeared from the hospital where he worked.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

The missing words are: except; concert; concus; lesson express system.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE ANSWERS

1. The baton of a marshal of France. 2. An annual, usually held by the employees of a printing establishment. 3. Cape of Good Hope. 4. Spanish. 5. By drilling, turn with the slaves of his harem. 6. Dr. Konrad Adenauer.

The thousands of rusted bullet-riddled ration tins still lying on the hills are evidence of the acute shortage of fresh food which occurred during the siege. The squares of bare earth still on the hills are evidence

SECTION TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

Defence Counsel Cross-Examines Police Officer

(Continued from Page 1)

day as six Police officers injured, not very seriously, although one was knocked unconscious; seven Europeans injured, three Chinese civilians reported taken to Kowloon Hospital for treatment, and two other Chinese civilians reported slightly injured during the riot in Nathan Road and Jordan Road. There was some evidence of other people being injured but they did not in fact report to the Police Station.

Mr Hood: Were there any fatal injuries at that time reported?

Witness: Not at that time.

Did any one of the casualties reported die subsequently?

Yes, one Chinese male died at Kowloon Hospital on March 17.

His name is Chan Tak-yau.

Mr MacPherson said there were 40 arrests made on March 1. About 16 of these were released after enquiry; the remainder were charged and dealt with by a Magistrate at Kowloon. Some were convicted and others discharged.

Witness: I suppose he might have informed the crowd but he had no authority to do so.

In fact at that time there was practically no one there.

The crowd did not gather until after 2 p.m. He said that he heard something about a Chinese paper which came out on the street about 2 p.m. giving the news about the non-arrival of the mission, but he was not informed officially and could not remember which paper it was.

Mr MacPherson said that he had tear gas and the water hoses and fire floats of the Fire Brigade available.

QUENCH FIRES

Mr Chen: So that really if it came to any untoward incident then by means of water you might be able to quench fires that might come up?

Witness: That might be so.

And in keeping with your spirit of goodwill in your dealings with situations in Hongkong and with our people you had in mind the use of the most inoffensive weapons—water and tear gas—rather than stone guns or Greener guns?

These water facilities were available and would have been used if warranted in my opinion.

And if you were faced with a situation where you had to call upon stronger preventive measures you would be reluctant to ask your men to open fire?

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